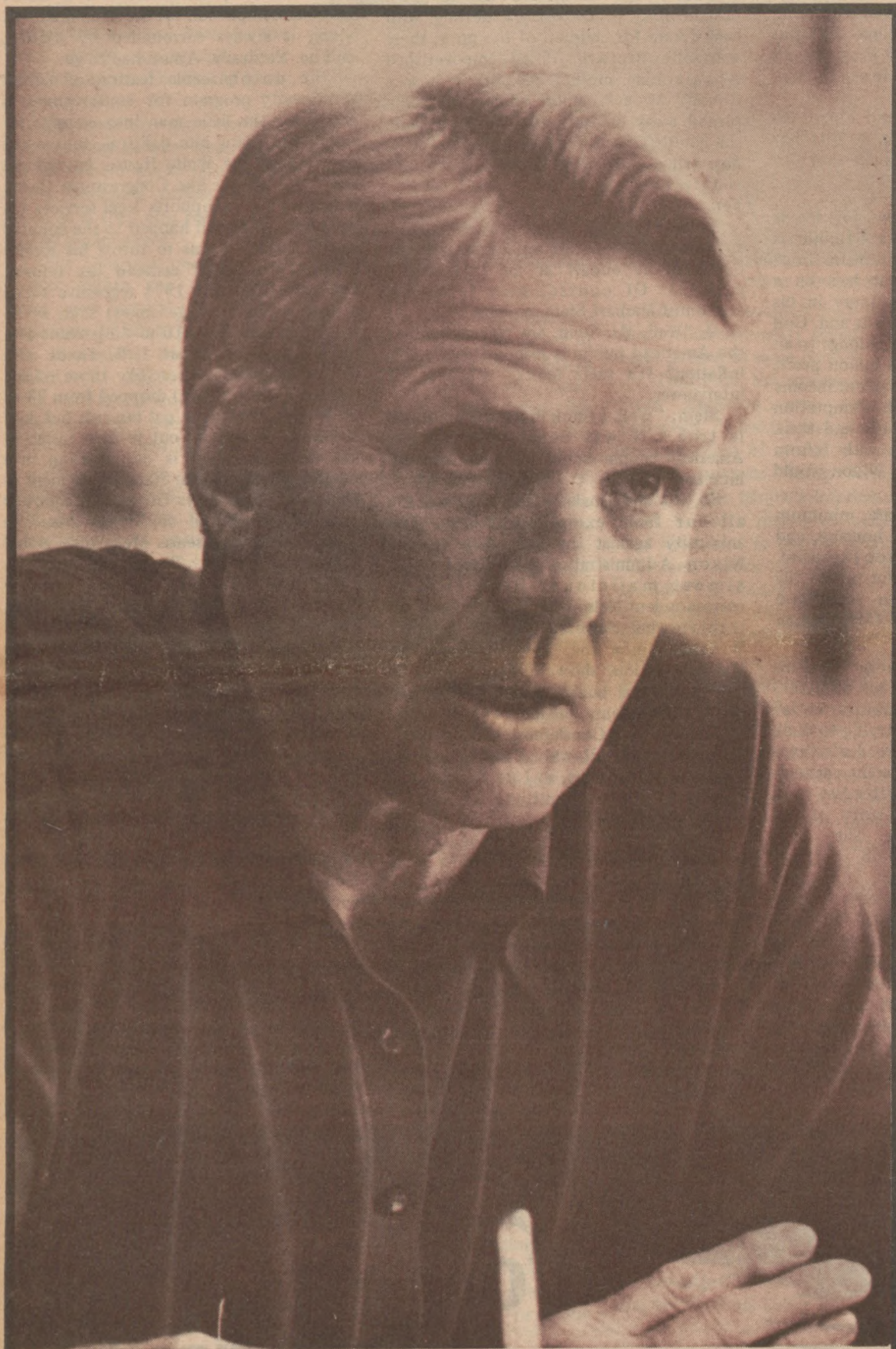


SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

August 2, 1974
Twenty-Five Cents

osceola



Paul Dietzel,
part one

Bringing power to the people

by Bob Thompson

Duke Power Company, otherwise known as "your friendly neighborhood power company," has found out that some of its neighbors aren't taking too kindly to a proposed increase in electric rates.

The power conglomerate's big guns came to Columbia (and are still trickling in) with the best of intentions, they say. The purpose has been to explain to the South Carolina Public Service Commission -- and hence the public, at least indirectly -- why the company needs a 17 per cent rate hike.

But despite the disarming smiles and the continual protests that no one's out to shortchange the customers, Duke's president, assorted vice presidents, and myriad consultants haven't yet been able to piece together that fragile eggshell called public trust again.

It wasn't just Duke's request for the hefty rate increase which has certain consumer groups hopping mad. Duke has been on a lot of people's bad side for some time now -- in fact, there are those who would question the utility company's sense of public concern right from the start, when Carolina captain of industry James Buchanan Duke went into the business in the early 1900's.

Here are some of the claims working against Duke as the power company pleads its case before the PSC in Columbia:

-- The 17 percent increase, if approved, would mean that the average rate-payer would be spending \$21.26 per month for electricity. Four years ago, the same consumer was paying \$14.22, which means Duke is seeking to up its electric rates 50 percent within a four-year period.

-- Duke president Carl Horn has said that the company would ask for another 50 percent hike over the next five years, just as soon as the present increase is approved.

-- Duke's profits have more

than *tripled* in the past decade, according to a report by The Coalition to Stop Duke's Rate Increase, a merger of a dozen or so organizations opposing the rate hike.

-- Sen. Rembert Dennis, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a member of the state Budget and Control Board, received legal fees totaling \$37,000 from Duke during 1973. Dennis's Senate committee controls appropriations for the Public Service Commission, which must either approve or reject rate hike requests by South Carolina utilities, Duke included.

-- Despite the fact that Duke has a monopoly franchise on electric service for a large chunk of South Carolina, the power company still spent \$933,000 for advertising in 1973. While a portion of that total was spent to persuade consumers to reduce their use of electricity in the face of the energy shortage, a sizeable amount was spent to enhance Duke's public image, especially in regard to environmental protection.

-- A strike at Kentucky's Brookside coal mine, which is owned by Duke subsidiary Eastover Mining Company, has forced Duke to buy coal from other sources at a price almost four times what the company had been paying. Consumers are angered that while Duke will not spend the necessary funds to improve the safety conditions in the mines -- the main bone of contention in the strike -- a "coal cost adjustment clause" automatically passes on the increased coal costs to the rate-paying public, without the necessity of a hearing.

-- Meanwhile, Duke is investing corporate funds in non-utility enterprises, especially real estate and condominiums, which the Coalition's lawyers claim are risky. The lawyers are contending that, should the

(Continued on page three)

osceola

"The mission of a modern newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

from a column by Peter Finley Dunn

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from Washington

How to get along with inflation

The gap between Joe Doakes and the people who govern him in Washington is as wide as the Grand Canyon. Joe has a wife and three children, and a weekly paycheck of \$201; he pays \$7 a week in income taxes, \$10 in social security, and a lot more in sales taxes. His take-home pay has shrunk in real terms 5 percent in a year and his middle kid is sick again. He's desperate.

How far will inflation and efforts to curb it shake our society in this hot summer? It could make Watergate look like a picnic.

The man who makes laws for Joe is Congressman Gavel. He gets \$42,500 is base pay with \$8,500 minimum in fringe benefits. He likes Joe but he's on a different wavelength. The refinery in his district helps pay campaign costs and, God knows, he can't offend it. It belongs to an oil company that made \$1.3 billion profit last year and paid only 2.3 percent income taxes; less than Joe paid. Temptation assails Congressman Gavel now and then, temptation to help Joe with reform legislation, but if he did Mr. Nixon would veto, or impound.

Mr. Nixon vetoed day care, minimum wage, rehabilitation services, housing, and scores of other programs--all too expensive. Some of them were, too. But aid to the Pentagon, \$85.8 billion--isn't too expensive; that's a must, Congressman Gavel votes for it dutifully.

Joe Doakes doesn't begrudge Gavel his \$50,000, nor the president his \$250,000 but do they know what hamburger costs? And why was the president trying to duck his income taxes?--they take Joe's taxes out of his pay envelope. Now the earrings. Sam Ervin's Watergate committee last week quietly spelled out the story of the president's gift to his wife. They were bought from leftover 1968 campaign funds, according to the final, unanimous report of the seven-man committee, the origin of the money concealed by Bebe Rebozo in a "complex four-stage process of payment. "They were mouth-watering baubles bought from a fashionable New York jeweler: tops - 16 pear-shape diamonds, bottoms - 2 pear shape baguette diamonds," set in platinum. "The full cost of these earrings is shown at \$5,650," the report says.

They symbolize a great modern American political success story, from the "Republican cloth coat" of the famous Checkers speech, to baguette diamonds.

Last week in an hour-long ABC documentary, "Close-Up," dealing with health care for children of the poor, there was one picture of an impoverished Appalachian mother recounting how a doctor at a hospital emergency room turned away her seriously ill son because she couldn't immediately pay for the boy's hospitalization: "Well, just take him home and give him some aspirin," the doctor told her.

Things are going to get worse this summer if the Administration tries to balance the budget at the little man's expense. Of course, he's to blame, economist Herbert Stein explains.

Q. "Well, Mr. Stein, are you saying that the American public is responsible for this inflation? It's their fault?" asked a TV interviewer.

Stein: "Well, I think in a basic sense this is true....It was considered that the American people would not stand for a tax increase."

So, it's Joe Doakes' fault, you see. It's all our fault, except our leaders. This animosity against the little man, by the Nixon Administration sometimes seems almost malicious. Here is CBS correspondent Nelson Benton, for instance, interviewing Secretary of the Treasury William Simon the other night on the Walter Cronkite show. Simon wanted to cut the federal budget \$5 or \$10 billion, but not the defense budget.

Simon: "... Our defense budget is over 30 percent what it was in 1968 (Vietnam war) - in real dollars, so I don't think the defense budget needs cutting at all."

Q. "Where then?"

Simon: "Well, welfare payments have grown 65 percent in the last three years and I think we'd better take a pretty close look at that. Are we creating in this country a disincentive to work? Is that what the purpose of welfare is? ... I think we've overdone it."

So - it figures. More money for the Pentagon, and less for the poor; it's consistent, anyway. Mr. Nixon never concealed his loathing for LBJ's "war on poverty". He put in that singular figure, young, glandularly active Howard Phillips

as head of Office of Economic Opportunity, to destroy it from within. Only the court threw him out. Now Mr. Nixon has dismissed Phillip's successor, Alvin Arnett, who showed a secret heretical compassion for the little man. Mr. Nixon is always surrounded by traitors, isn't he. Naturally, Arnett had to go.

The unforgivable feature of OEO's anti-poverty program for conservatives is organizing the little man into community action and giving him political clout -- not only against the White House, but against pragmatic people like Congressman Gavel. Furthermore, it supports legal services for the poor. What will happen to the country if Joe Doakes begins to throw his weight around? He might demand tax reform. Between 1960 and 1974 regressive social insurance taxes (wage taxes) such as he pays increased from 16 to 30 percent as a percentage of total U.S. taxes, and corporate income taxes (like those of the refinery in his district) dropped from 23 to 15 percent. Everyone got tax cuts but Joe!

As Mr. Nixon set out to fight inflation his administration is degenerating into warring guerilla bands; State Department vs Pentagon; Treasury vs Office of Manpower and Budget, and so on. It has ceased to govern in the real sense. Meanwhile global inflation roars on. The wisest ones are those who admit they don't know the answer. The current simplistic formula is, "Balance the budget!" But quadrupled oil prices have put an additional consumption tax of \$80 billion on the consuming countries of the world. Paper values on the New York Stock market have shrunk a shocking \$235 billion (yes, billion) in 18 months. The *London Economist* warns that governments may soon have to buoy purchasing power not squelch. An economic hawk like 80-year-old George Meany of the AFL-CIO is already suggesting quotas on imports, which he fears almost as much as trade with Russia.

If the world slips into a beggar-your-neighbor trade war it will enhance liquidity troubles everywhere. A *Wall Street Journal* headline on a lead story summed it up last week, "Confidence is Ebbing in the White House Ability to Control Inflation." One peril to avoid, it said, is "panic."

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Bringing power to the people

(Continued from page one)

investments prove unsound, the rate-payers will be stuck with the tab instead of the stockholders.

-- At least ten Duke executives are receiving salaries of over \$40,000, according to the Coalition. Horn, the company president, admitted Thursday at the PSC hearings that he receives a salary of \$110,000 annually.

All in all, while these may not be the worst of times for the giant utility corporation, they certainly are not the best of times either.

The hearings into the rate increase request have been going on for several weeks now at the PSC's Columbia offices, and it looks as if they may continue for a good while longer.

The hearings escalated in tempo within the past week. Horn and several Duke vice presidents testified, and at times the discussions became rather heated. Of major importance were several decisions by the commissioners concerning the conduct of the hearings.

On Tuesday, the PSC responded to a Coalition request that field hearings be held in Greenville, York and Anderson by scheduling the hearings for the night of Friday, July 26, in the three cities. It was a minor victory for the Coalition, which had claimed that holding the hearings in Columbia only was unfair to Duke customers. The Coalition contended that Columbia was not in the area served by Duke (the service area of the power company lying mostly in the Piedmont), and that it was impossible for rate-payers in the service area "to take off from their jobs" and come to Columbia to voice their protests.

The commissioners decided to hold nighttime hearings in the three cities, but they did not go as far as the Coalition had hoped. The commission said it would send only one commissioner to each hearing instead of all seven, and also said the three hearings would be held simultaneously.

Representatives from the three districts served by Duke met in Columbia Wednesday morning and held a news conference to express their displeasure at the commission's compromise. A statement was read to the press. Then the protestors quietly made their way to the hearing room and filed inside; there were about a dozen of them, and there was very little commotion, but the commissioners were noticeably disturbed by their presence.

(The Coalition represented the following groups: the Greenville County NAACP, Laborers Local Union 1292 and 1293, Covenant House Church, attorney Theo Mitchell, Aberdeen Heights Community Club, Black Council for Progress, S.C. Welfare Rights Organization, Greenville Clergy and Laity Concerned, Piedmont Organic Movement, Public Voice, and the Palmetto Action Committee.)



Bill Hill reads statement

William Hill, a Democratic candidate for the state House of Representatives from Greenville, acted as chief spokesman for the group. He presented a proposal to the commission that the field hearings be rescheduled at different times in the three cities, so that all seven commissioners, as well as Coalition counsel Ray McClain, could attend all three hearings.

But the commissioners refused to give in any further. They claimed that sending the full commission to a hearing outside Columbia would set a dangerous precedent, arguing that only by splitting up the workload before one commissioner at district hearings could they handle all cases. And to add salt to the Coalition's wounds, the commission said it would not change the times of the hearings; the purpose of having the three hearings, the commissioners said, was not so that people protesting the rate hike could migrate around from meeting to meeting. The implication was obvious to Coalition members -- the commission wanted to keep the number of angry rate-payers at each field hearing down to a minimal size.

The Coalition members, fuming at the decision, walked out of the hearing room. Bill Hill, a slight, nervous-looking man, grated his teeth. "How long have these hearings been going on down here? Three or four

months. Why couldn't they (the seven commissioners) spend one night in each of these cities?"

Tom Pitts, the representative from Anderson, was equally perturbed. "I feel it's just another demonstration of special interest groups' interests being served ahead of the people's interest...I think it was a matter of tactics that they used to get the people off their backs as quickly as possible," he remarked.

Virginia Cox, a wispy, blond-haired woman from York, said, "I'm too angry to say anything. Because we asked so little of them, and they gave us nothing. It's sad, you know."

Another decision made later by the commissioners upset the protestors. Thursday afternoon attorney Tom Turnipseed, representing the Coalition, apparently hit a nerve when he began questioning B.B. Parker, Duke's executive vice president, about the financial effects of the Brookside strike. Howard Burns, an attorney for the applicants (i.e. Duke), jumped to his feet and objected to the questioning on the grounds that the strike had nothing to do with the rate increase request.

Turnipseed's contention that the strike affected electricity rates by requiring Duke to purchase more expensive coal went for naught. The commissioners decided that the PSC "didn't want to prejudice" an investigation into the strike that the National Labor Relations

Board was conducting, and so the protestors were told to refrain from such questioning.

Earlier in the week Turnipseed filed subpoenas calling for Robert McNair, former governor who is now practicing law in Columbia, and for Herman Hermerlink, president of the Crescent Land and Timber Corporation, to appear at the hearing. Sen. Dennis has said he would be available to testify upon 24 hours notice.

The relationships of Dennis and McNair to Duke Power is one of the most interesting aspects of the rate hearings, and is an aspect which the protestors, especially Turnipseed, have focused on heavily so far.

McNair, who was governor from 1966 until 1970, was paid a total of \$37,011 in legal fees and retainers during 1973 by Duke Power. Turnipseed asked Horn and several other witnesses affiliated with Duke about the work McNair did in return for those fees. The reply was generally that McNair worked on ordinary litigation, including rate cases.

Turnipseed explained to Osceola that the Crescent Land and Timber Corporation, a Duke subsidiary, has been purchasing and attempting to purchase land from the S.C. Public Service

Authority, commonly known as the Santee-Cooper project, for housing developments.

Turnipseed claimed he had received information from a former chairman of the Public Service Authority that McNair "was working toward the possible sale of lands around the lakes (Moultrie and Marion) to Duke and to S.C. Electric and Gas." At a press conference Tuesday, Turnipseed said, "I think Gov. McNair's role in the matter should be investigated." He pointed out that the land in the Santee-Cooper would be extremely valuable as "prime recreation land."

Horn was the most important witness Thursday, and Turnipseed probed him with biting and at times angry questions about Dennis's working relationship with Duke Power. The Duke president, calm and collected at first, began to lose some of that composure under the intense questioning, nervously buttoning and unbuttoning the coat of his expensive-looking light blue suit.

Horn, asked what his salary was, said he was paid \$110,000 a year. He defended himself, saying, "That makes me the lowest paid of any president of a major utility." By "major" he said he meant a utility earning (Continued on page four)



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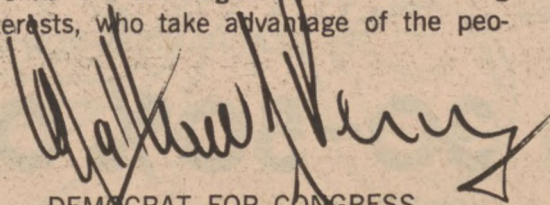
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DEMOCRAT FOR CONGRESS

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Getting the kinks out of voter registration

by Pat Stepp

While candidates all over the state are worried about who will get the most votes on July 30, Frontlash, a national non-partisan youth organization, is concerned about how many or how few are voting at all.

So the group has stepped up efforts to change old and cumbersome voter registration processes in South Carolina to make registration easier for everyone.

The group, composed of young working people and college students, is headed by director Richard Moore and assistant

director Phyllis Womick. The group set up office in Florence in April "because the critical economic shape of the sixth district gave the district more poor," according to Moore -- and education and registration of the low-income and working class are primary targets of Frontlash.

South Carolina's registration is at a nationwide low, ranking lowest among Southern states with 48.5 percent of the eligible black voters registered and 49.7 percent of eligible white voters registered. This "lack of registration is the biggest reason for not voting," said Womick, quoting findings in a national survey of the 1972 elections.

In South Carolina, Frontlash feels the lack of deputy registrars in the state has been a major factor in the low registration. (These are the only additional people, other than county registrars and those on the county board who are eligible to register voters.)

Since a poor or working person may not have the time or transportation to come to a county seat to register, explained Moore, "voting becomes a luxury instead of a right" if registration is not made easier.

In a telephone survey made by Frontlash in July, it was found that only 14 of the state's 46 counties utilized deputy registrars. The survey also showed that registration increased in seven of those 14 counties with deputy registrars, while registration increased in only six of the 32 without deputies.

(Richland and Lexington counties both had an increase in registered voters, both having deputy registrars. Lexington County had the highest number of deputy registrars--25.) Another problem according to Moore is that many of the counties who do have deputy registrars use them only parttime or only before primaries or elections. Frontlash proposes that training seminars be set up each month by the state for those who wish to be registrars.

The practice of purging voters from registration lists because they do not vote also concerns the organization. Frontlash spokesmen say voting is a right that should be permanent. If you are purged from a registration list now, a phone call or visit will re-register you, but

because many poor, elderly or handicapped do not have phones or transportation they find it hard if not impossible to re-register.

"Registration by mail is urgently needed in South Carolina," Moore stated. He said Frontlash through its newly announced Election Reform Committee hopes to undertake an intensive campaign to have the legislation passed. (The legislation is now stalled in the State Senate.)

In a news conference this week in Florence Frontlash announced the formation of a Election Reform Committee to work more closely with these voting-related problems.

The directors said Frontlash would be opening offices in

Columbia, Charleston and Rock Hill in the next few months.

Moore said the Florence community's attitude toward Frontlash has been very good and "we had tremendous support from young working people in the area." However, Ms. Womick said they had been met with "apathy" by students at Francis Marion College, but she felt the support would be better by students at the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

Frontlash will sponsor a seminar for youth from five states August 16-18 with speakers from the League for Industrial Democracy Institute. Frontlash will also hold registration drives at the Southern 500 Stock Car Race and during fall registration at USC.

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Power to the people...

(Continued from page three)

over \$300 million a year; Duke, the sixth largest utility in the United States, earns about \$600 million annually.

The Duke president acknowledged that the corporation had donated sums of money to several anti-labor organizations. Among the donations were a sum given to the Center for Constructive Consumerism, a group headed by Henry Ford; a \$17,000 contribution to the Atomic Industrial Forum; and a donation to the National Right-to-Work Committee.

Turnipseed asked Horn, "Wouldn't you agree if you left that money in the hands of the rate-payer, he could give it to any charity he wanted?" Horn responded with a mild "Yes."

Turnipseed kept hammering away at the possibility of misuse of legal fees and retainers. Horn



Horn

acknowledged that Duke paid Edgar Brown, former state senator and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a \$7,500 retainer fee in 1973 but Brown did no work in return. But he added, "We don't pay anybody just because they're a political figure."

"I will take the responsibility

but not the blame" for Brown being retained, Horn said.

Horn also disclosed that Duke paid a sum of \$2,500 to the law firm of Callison and Dorn of Greenwood. He said Watson Dorn, brother of gubernatorial candidate W.J. Bryan Dorn, was a partner in that firm.

Horn repeatedly denied that he had retained Sen. Dennis in order to influence legislation that might affect Duke Power Company. He also claimed he never talked about legislative matters with Dennis while the General Assembly was in session.

A subpoenaed document was produced which listed the amount of money paid to Dennis, but the report did not itemize the hours of research and the hours of actual courtroom services that Dennis spent on Duke Power's behalf. Such an itemization is usually furnished.

Dennis was chosen from among several possible lawyers with extensive background in South Carolina regulatory practices, Horn related, at a time when Duke's legal staff was weak in that area.

If instances of influence peddling by Duke's lawyers were to be found -- and no evidence to that effect has been presented yet

Duke Power Company's strength in its dealings with the PSC would be clearly understandable. The Public Service Commission is the sole judge of whether or not to allow a Duke rate increase. But the PSC itself is financed through the legislature, and the seven commissioners are elected by the legislature. So, undeniably, the PSC is dependent for funding and other support on influential political figures, several of whom are retained by Duke Power.

Whether any conflict of interest exists, and whether Duke needs and deserves a 17 percent rate increase, are two of the questions which the participants in the rate hearings will have in mind with the next several weeks.

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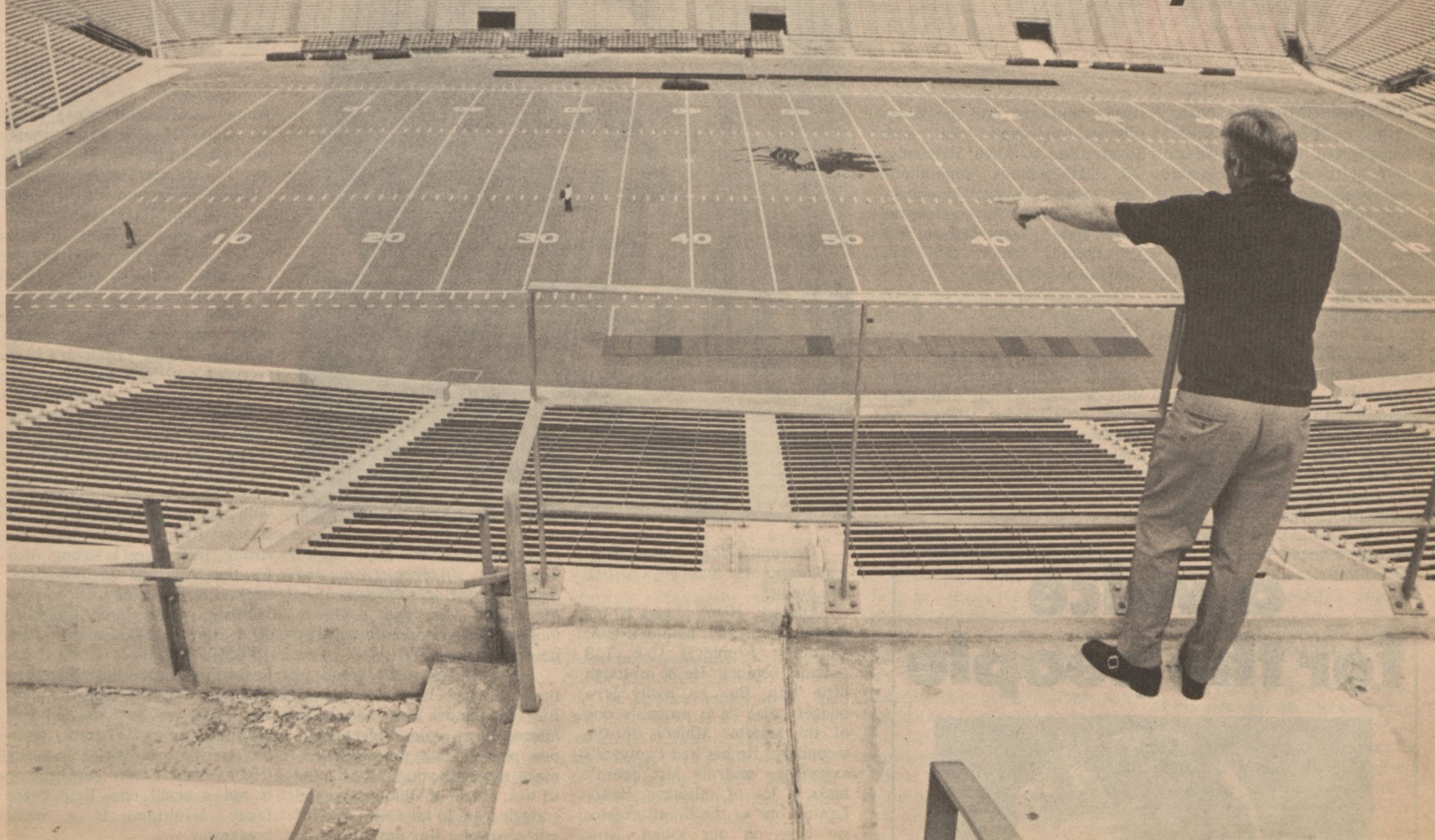
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Dietzel looks ahead to solid year



Paul Dietzel's University of South Carolina Gamecocks lost four football games last year, all of which came at the hands of teams which later participated in post-season bowl games.

Three of the four games (Houston, LSU and Miami of Ohio) could, given a slightly altered set of circumstances, easily have been won. Only N.C. State soundly defeated USC last season. Houston, State and Miami later won their bowl games.

So going into his ninth season as head coach as USC, Paul Dietzel is -- quite naturally -- anxiously awaiting the start of the season. Thirty-seven lettermen return to play for Dietzel, including seven offensive and five defensive starters.

The team is led by junior All-American candidate Jeff Grantz, the quarterback, who compiled 1,670 yards of total offense last year despite missing two games with injuries. Second-team quarterback Ron Bass, who performed well last year when Grantz was hurt, also returns. Perhaps for the first time ever, USC is blessed with a stable of quality running backs, as well as a proven corps of receivers.

Our conversation with Dietzel verified that he sees the '74 season, which begins with a September 14 night game at Georgia Tech, as a year that could boost Carolina into the Top Twenty, and as a chance to muffle some of the criticism he has received in the past.

There are problems, of course. The major area of concern on the squad is "in the trenches" -- the offensive and defensive lines. With the start of fall practice only a few weeks away, we began our discussion with Dietzel by trying to find what answers he has for these problem

areas.

Robert McMillan

Osceola: You know you have a great backfield in Grantz, Jay Lynn Hodgins, Kevin Long and the rest. Your problem is your line, both offensively and defensively.

Dietzel: Last year one of the strongest things we had was our offensive line. We were able to move the ball on anyone. We'd take off and engulf people at the line of scrimmage. I don't really believe there is any way we can be as strong on our offensive line as last year, but then again we are not going to be spastic. It's always the rule in football if you have a good offensive line then you'll have a better football team. I don't think the Veer offense is as completely dependent on linemen as, say, the pro passing attack. When you mess with that (the pro attack), then your line has to be super. Pass protection is so difficult.

Osceola: Wasn't that what happened to you when you used Bill Troup (primarily, a passer) at quarterback a couple of years ago?

Dietzel: We did not have the offensive linemen to go with the attack we were trying to run. Then Troup had a little trouble

scrambling. Don't get me wrong, Bill was a great kid. No one wanted it any harder than he did. I really felt sorry for him.

Osceola: How about your linemen? Who do you look for to help you? And where are your weaknesses? Buck Thompson and Jerry Witherspoon are sort of proven performers...

Dietzel: Buck Thompson (left tackle)* is an outstanding athlete. We never have him in the spring. He's out throwing the shot put. But Buck is a smart athlete. He'll be okay. Jerry Witherspoon (right guard) is a good leader with a lot of ability. We won't have any problem with Jerry. Mike McCabe at center is a real good kid. He is maybe not as big as we want but by the same token he is 6-5, 235. So he is not small. I hope he gets a little stronger over the summer. Mike is a real hustler. I think he'll do a good job for us. The other side at left guard is Brad Kline. He's a tough kid. Lettered there last year. Brad doesn't have the quick explosion Rick Anthony had but not many players do. At right tackle we lost Junior Cash. But Bubba Shuggart has played there a good bit. Bubba is a good athlete. And of course if E.Z. Smith decides he wants to play then he could help us a great deal. Tight end is -- well

all of us hope tight end will be handled by Jay Saldi or someone like him. Steve Stevens and Steve Blackmon are there. But it's anyone's guess. Jay Saldi had an edge before he got hurt in the spring. But I hope he will be there.

Osceola: How about your wide receivers? They are proven players. And Grantz can get the ball to them.

Dietzel: We are in great shape at the wideouts (veterans Mike Farrell, Scott Thomas, and Eddie Muldrow return). They are all good. We'll be in good shape with

our receivers.

Osceola: Your depth chart shows a lot of sophomores on your defensive line. What about them?

Dietzel: We do. Now for example one of the defensive tackles (left) is Steve Courson. He's a sophomore, but he played quite a bit as a freshman. He's up to 250 pounds now. Let me tell you he is a moose. He's getting so muscled up and hasn't lost any of his speed. Fact is one of the boys clocked him the other day. I

(Continued on page six)

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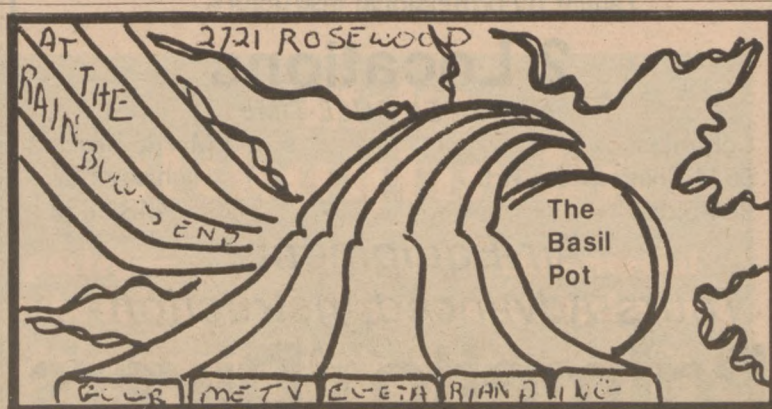
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Dietzel...

(Continued from page five)
don't know if I believe that speed he was clocked in. As muscled up as he is gettin' at least he is not losing any speed.

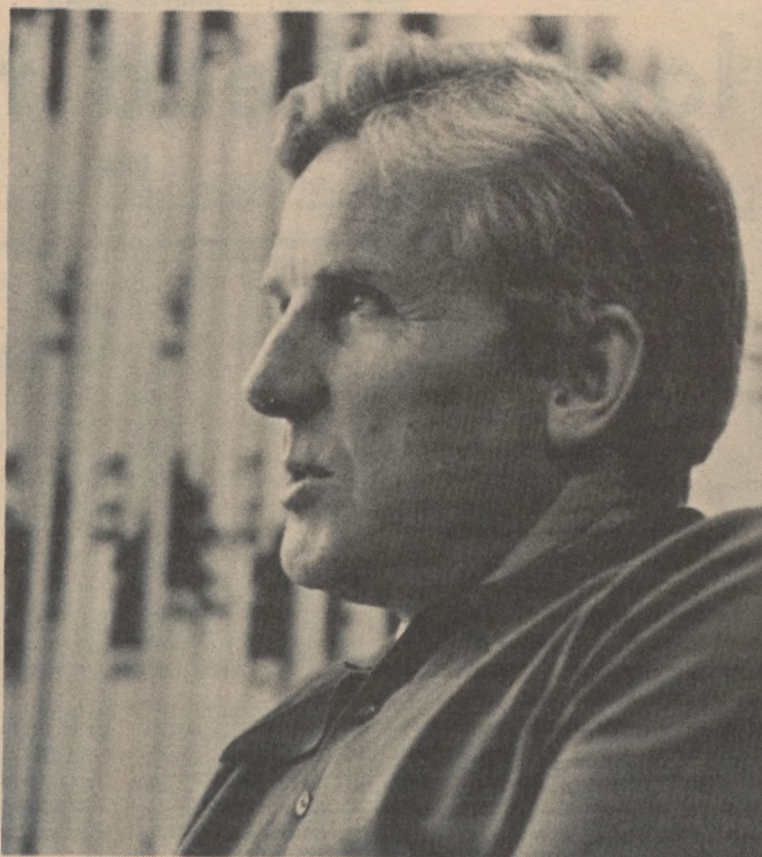
Osceola: Are those Nautilus Weight Machines helping you any?

Dietzel: Let me tell you they ain't hurting anything. Our kids really like them very much. Our kids are convinced they are helping them. You know 90 percent of the battle is between your ears. And I've been impressed with them. You know we lost Dana Carpenter, Andy Leventis, Monty Mathews and Bob Roe. By the same token we have some pretty good boys coming back. They are a little

young, but we will be okay. (Players on depth chart are: Strong End -- Allen Carpenter, 6-4, 218 pounds, sophomore; right tackle -- Kerry DiPasquale, 5-10, 225 pounds, sophomore; quick end -- Tony Pepper, 6-0, 199 pounds, senior; and Steve Courson at left tackle.)

Osceola: Linebacker looks pretty good...

Dietzel: Yes, we have all of them back. Unfortunately, Garry Mott and Bill Cregar hurt their knees this spring. They are obviously the class of our linebackers. If they are all right then we will have a real good corps of linebackers because they are two good athletes.



Tommy Amerin came along. Now Jay Lynn Hodgin wasn't there (out with an injury). There is no way I could start spring practice without Jay Lynn being there. He has been out there running and says his knee is fine. He has gotten stronger and looks better. Of course, as one of our coaches says, there is nothing like competition. He can see those other guys out there. In spring practice Andy LeHeup beat everyone out. Now the difference is our backs now, compared to other times, is the fact that we have seven backs who are good enough to play. That's a nice problem to have. Another thing is that they are so big. Clarence Williams, at 190 pounds, is the smallest back we have. And he is strong...little rascal is strong. Also for the first time we have three backs who can run a 4.5 forty -- Williams, Long, and Chastain. And our backs range from 190-217. We didn't recruit many backs this year because there was really no way for them to play. The ones we got are big and strong. Lance Garrett from Fayetteville, who is Ken Garrett's (the ex-Wake Forest star) brother is not a small one. Brad Pease from Michigan is a small breakaway.

Osceola: How about Charles Middlebrooks from Atlanta? Isn't he a breakaway back?

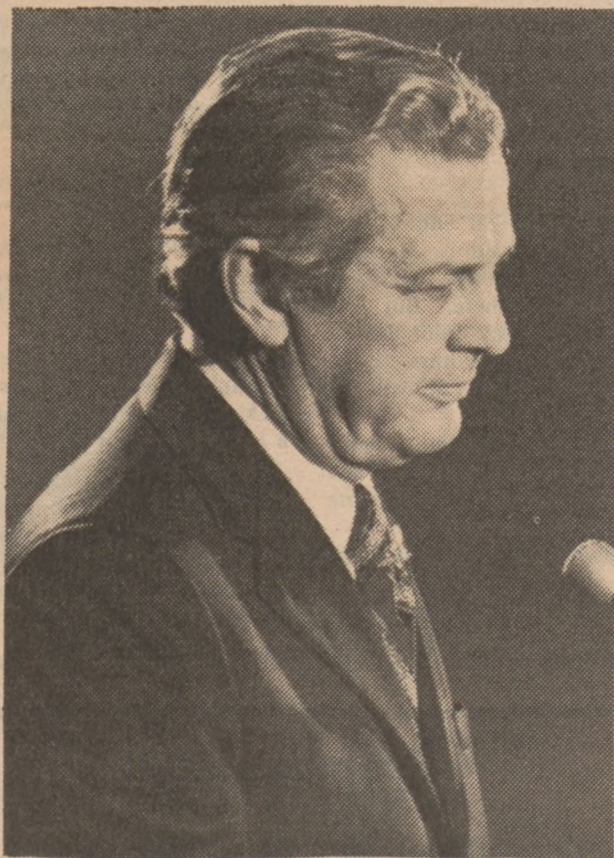
Dietzel: Unfortunately, I don't think Middlebrooks is going to get into school. It's the way of all flesh. Have a great senior year and get fat-headed, then sluff off in school. One of life's great tragedies is when those of ability don't live up to their potential. We have five players who haven't gotten in school yet. One is wide receiver (Eugene Wilson) and three are linemen. But I think we will be able to get them in. Those tackles are what we want. And we think we got a great crop of recruits that can help us. One player that could step in and give us help right away is Phillip Logan from Richmond at wide receiver. He was Virginia Player-of-the-year. Has great hands and speed... good size. He's a classy athlete. Logan is a kickoff man, punt-return man. He could easily help us right away. You know, Jeff and Ron about scared away all our hopefuls. We got Roger Woolbright from Chapin but he has made up his mind that he wants to play defensive back. Roger could give us some help this year. One other quarterback we signed is Randy Martz. He is 6-4, 220 pounds and ran the veer in high school. He is a heck of a player. We believe we got some really good recruits.

Osceola: Who do you look for in the line to help you?

Dietzel: I don't know. There are a lot of players with potential. Most of the recruits have good size, some of them could help us. But I am not going to depend on them. If they do (help) then that's just topping on the cake. We're ready without them.

NEXT WEEK: Dietzel talks about his schedule and how he sees the teams and games along with what he thinks of Jeff Grantz and his chances this year.

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Osceola: How about your secondary? Are these guys getting any bigger?

Dietzel: Henry Laws is big enough (6-0, 161 pounds). C.A. Wilson is a midget (5-9, 149 pounds, senior). He is a tough little nut. But he really is a midget. Also he is probably one of the smarter athletes in the secondary. He has had two year's experience and he just doesn't make a lot of mistakes. Henry Laws is one of the finest athletes we have on our squad. Now beyond that... Bill Courier is a boy off our freshmen team. He has that good size.

Osceola: How about Zeb Shue? I've played ball with him and he is impressive.

Dietzel: Zeb is a full-grown man. He is a pretty good looking rover. Russ Manzari is also a pretty good looking rover. He doesn't do a whole lot of things right. But let me tell you he does it with pizzaz.

Osceola: How about at quarterback? You've got two great-looking quarterbacks. Looking over the stats I see Jeff didn't have but four interceptions last year. He threw for 52 percent

completions. And Bass didn't have an interception and connected for over 60 percent of his passes. Are you going to loosen them up some this year by passing off the Veer?

Dietzel: We aren't afraid to throw the ball. We will put it up. But you know Jeff had three interceptions against one team -- one player. That proved if you make mistakes you are not going to win. Miami of Ohio was a good enough team to take advantage of our mistakes. I'm not sure they weren't the best team we played. They had a tremendous safetyman. He would come from no where to pick the ball off. We didn't have a single interception, then we threw three in the same night. Jeff thought he had the guy beat. But as far as quarterback goes I do plan to play both Grantz and Bass. Ron is too good not to play. I don't plan to wait till Jeff gets tired to take him out. Both are effective.

Osceola: And running back?

Dietzel: No one has got it locked up. If I had to pick two starters at the end of spring practice, it would be Andy LeHeup and Kevin Long. Then

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Books

Vonnegut blends imagination with truth

WAMPETER, FOMA & GRANFELLOONS
by Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
published by Delacorte Press/
Seymour Lawrence 1974/
285 pages

"I am not especially satisfied," the author tells us, "with my own imaginative works, my fiction. I am simply impressed by the unexpected insights which shower down on me when my job is to imagine, as contrasted with the woodenly familiar ideas which clutter my desk when my job is to tell the truth."

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. is leading us into *Wampeters, Foma & Granfaloon*. Here as in all of his earlier works, Vonnegut masterfully blends these two "jobs," imagining and telling the truth.

The truth with which Vonnegut is concerned in his new book deals with Americans' relationships with one another during the late 1960's and early '70's. Even in matters that stretch far beyond our geographic borders--Vietnam atrocities, say, or putting a man on the moon--our writer is examining the ways in which Americans relate one to another.

He has chosen an appropriate title, as every Vonnegut freak can easily see. For the uninitiated, he opens the preface with definitions:

"DEAR READER: The title of this book is composed of three words from my novel *Cat's Cradle*. A *wampeter* is an object around which the lives of many otherwise unrelated people may revolve. The Holy Grail would be a case in point. *Foma* are harmless untruths, intended to comfort simple souls. An example: "Prosperity is just around the corner." A *granfalloon* is a proud and meaningless association of human beings."

WF&G contains several examples of Vonnegut's experiments with New Journalism, getting personally involved in the subject of his inquiry. Rather than inventing a character whom he can praise as a model practitioner of New Journalism -- as he invented Kilgore Trout, science fiction hack extraordinaire, in the 50's -- Vonnegut tells us that the Greek historian Thucydides "the first New Journalist I know anything about.He was a good teacher. He did not wish to put his students to sleep with the truth, and he meant to put the truth into strikingly human terms, so his students would remember." Sounds as if he'd be a fair model for someone practicing the art of writing today, the way our author describes him.

"Am I a New Journalist?": Vonnegut then asks himself rhetorically, immediately

responding, "I guess. There's some New Journalism in here -- about Biafra, about the Republican Convention of 1972. It's loose and personal," he confides.

Writing about Miami Beach '72, he manages this compassionate interpretation for *Harper's*.

"If I were a visitor from another planet, by the way, here is how I would explain Mr. Nixon's actual malice toward Losers: I would say that it was because his family was poor during the Great Depression and it was a humiliation to them to be lumped with other poor people. It was as though the Nixons had all been locked up in a dog pound by mistake."

Vonnegut also discusses the Nixon Administration's war in Indochina: "The American armada to Indochina has been as narrow-minded and futile as the Spanish Armada to England was, though effectively more cruel. Only 27,000 men were involved in the Spanish fiasco. We are said to have more dope addicts than that in Vietnam. Hail, Victory."

Our writer knows about the potentially destructive applications of scientific knowledge. "It's a law of life," he tells *Playboy's* David Standish, "that if you turn up something that can be used violently, it will be used violently."

His knowledge and use of

scientific subjects and methods has frequently caused Vonnegut to be classed as a quote science fiction quote writer. It's a disconcerting slot, or "file drawer," in which to be placed, he admits, if only because "so many serious critics regularly mistake the drawer for a urinal."

"Black humorist" is another artificial grouping, or false *karass*, into which Vonnegut is sometimes shoved. In the *Playboy* interview he discusses "black humor" as distinct from gallows humor and so-called Jewish humor. "Customarily," he says, his own humor has been "about powerless people who felt there wasn't much they could do about their situations." Makes it sound a lot like the gallows humor described by Freud.

Vonnegut speaks of himself as a pessimist, but from that point of view he suggests that people improve their situations:

"It has been said many times that man's knowledge of himself has been left far behind his understanding of technology, and that we can have peace and plenty and justice only when man's knowledge of himself catches up. This is not true....We don't need bigger brains. All that is required is that we become less selfish than we are."

One vehicle for achieving this

less selfish condition would be "to inhabit primitive communities again." He mentions several possible bases for such a community: religion or other customs, or murder in the case of the Manson "community." Regardless of the specific form, he says, people must learn to join together in communities similar to "the Folk Society" he studied while a graduate student in anthropology.

Writers have a special function in society, Vonnegut says, using a biological metaphor: "Writers are specialized cells in the organism. They are evolutionary cells. Mankind is trying to become something else; it's experimenting with new ideas all the time. And writers are a means of introducing new ideas into the society...."

In a stirring demonstration of principles, Vonnegut defines the role of art during a campus

appearance in 1970, the time of bombings in Cambodia and murder at Kent State:

"The arts put man at the center of the universe, whether he belongs there or not. Military science, on the other hand, treats man as garbage--and his children and his cities, too. Military science is probably right about the contemptibility of man in the vastness of the universe. Still--I deny that contemptibility, and I beg you to deny it, through the creation of the appreciation of art."

Throughout WF&G there runs one theme, one thread linking it all: call it compassion. Call it the spirit that allows a man to write that "People are too good for this world," and mean it. WF&G is a culmination of Vonnegut's work to date. But then, hasn't each of his books, at least since *Slaughter-House Five*, been just that? Each time he has built onto what he had established earlier; we can only wait expectantly to see what form the next book will take. He has said that he expects to "become more of an explainer and less of a shower."

Whatever form his next book takes, and the ones after that, it is likely that each will contain at least one character who has appeared in all of his published works to date. This same one has been in Vonnegut's fiction and nonfiction, his novels and plays, stories and essays alike. He's the one, you'll remember who says in the preface to *Between Time and Timbuktu*, "I want to be a character in all my works."

And he is. May we all be grateful for Vonnegut the writer and such works as he has given us.

Dennis Moore

'Jaws' - a frightening tale of evil

JAWS
Peter Benchley
Doubleday
\$6.95
311 pages

Peter Benchley blends the velocity of *Deliverance* with the imagery of *Moby Dick* in a first novel that will captivate almost anyone who reads it. *Jaws* is as stark and menacing as its title and juxtaposes the mindless rapacity of a killer shark with the equally frenzied and deadly profit lusts of large scale real estate developers.

Benchley's shark, like his business heavies, is silent and unseen until it strikes and the shark, of course, strikes with monstrous effectiveness at anything that happens to be in its general territory, its territory being any place that it happens to be. And, again like real estate moguls, the shark does not necessarily attack from hunger; it simply takes, crunches, and devours as a matter of instinct.

The story begins at night, in the New York summer resort

hamlet of Amity. The town is utterly dependent upon tourism and cottage rental for survival; if the summer people don't come, the town starves.

So it is understandable that the local newspaper editor and the mayor do not want police chief Martin Brody to close off the beaches after the remains of a young woman have been discovered. Yielding to the rather formidable pressure, Brody complies, convincing himself that what happened was accidental, and that the shark has probably gone on to more fertile waters.

But then the shark strikes again, and inconsiderately enough, in broad daylight, before the horrified gapes of several vacationers. The mayor, however, still demands that Brody keep the beaches open, especially for the weekend of July 4. As his honor grows more hysterical, he mutters something about receiving pressure from his "partners," which comes as news to both Brody and the editor who always assumed that the mayor worked

alone. Brody, however, closes the beaches, and quickly begins to feel the bite of corporate jaws.

Brody's wife Ellen is also caught in her own, personal squeeze; though she loves her husband, she has never really been able to accept the step downward from socialite to policeman's wife. The jaws of happier, tennis-playing days begin to gnaw at her, and she puts nothing less than a bite on young Natt Hooper, a shark expert summoned by the editor.

Even though Brody suspects the affair, he is never certain, though he begins to smolder toward Hooper. When he, Hooper, and a Captain Ahab-type fisherman named Quint go after the great shark, personalities clash and tempers fly. In the final confrontation with the shark, the naive and overly-educated Hooper, the brutal and obsessed Quint, and Brody receive the justice appropriate for each.

Thematically, *Jaws* is similar to another adventure novel, *Deliverance*. The general subject

of both works is the irrationality and violence of nature. The characters in the earlier book find themselves enmeshed in a nightmarish world in which all conventional rules of morality and law are hopelessly garbled; the homosexual rape is a demonic travesty of human sexuality, the slaying of the rapist a grim parody, a vague approximation of justice, while the river is a law completely unto itself, a torrent of blind force without mind, or, for that matter, definite, substantial form. Nothing in *Deliverance* is played by the rules of civilized, rational men, and if the title is a plea for anything, it is a plea for deliverance from insanity.

The horror of *Jaws* is precisely in this concern with the irrational; its evil is as unpredictable and ungovernable as James Dickey's mountain men, and the killer shark is the very incarnation of all that his river represents. Perhaps the only real difference at all is that one is a

(continued on page twelve)

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Cinema

'Big, Bad Mama' - good, trashy fun

BIG BAD MAMA
at the Fox Theater

This one won't sweep any film festivals that's for sure. But it's fun.

To borrow Paulin Kael's diction, it's one of those specimens of *good trash* (i.e. solid entertainment which doesn't aspire to artfulness), which is more enjoyable than *bad art* such as *Death in Venice*. (A surprisingly large number of film buffs were gulled into actually liking that film merely because of

its distinguished geneology: Mann, Visconti, Aschenbach-cum-Mahler. Really, now, did Visconti have to make us sit through two-and-a-half hours of Dirk Bogard -- who deserves better -- in hot pursuit of Botticelli angels while dying of existential despair?...Art-as-sadism?)

It seems better to fork over your \$2.50 (plus a dime now, thanks to our legislators) for an entertaining bantam-weight than a metaphysical heavyweight which doesn't know when to throw in the towel.

The film, completely devoid of pretentiousness, is just what it purports to be: a 1930's shoot-em-up with lots of chase scenes and hand-cranked Fords crashing right and left as the getaway car roars through town.

The plot in simple: Wilma (Angie Dickinson) is tired of being down-and-out, and takes to bootlegging, robbing, and other nastiness to see that she and her two adolescent daughters get a stack.

"Why can't we be up there with Ford, Rockefeller, Capone, and all the rest of 'em?" she asks.

And before you know it, they've teamed up with a Clyde Barrow Gang alumnus (Martin Sherritt) and a Kentucky con-man (William Shattner, late of "Star Trek" fame) to form a self-sufficient gang in which everybody stays well supplied with money and other essentials.

The film's principal asset in Angie Dickinson, a kind of WASP version of Dyan Cannon who exudes the sex appeal of an older woman who's been around and knows she's high-caliber. (It's always somewhat appealing to see a film about a woman raising hell instead of just another man. Even those Pam Grier movies have that going for them.)

Her daughters are quite a pair: the naive, childlike lass who carries her baby doll everywhere she goes (Robbie Lee) and the pert, sexy one (Susan Sennett), who sees to it that her sister gets a crash course in womanhood. Ms. Sennett is particularly good in the film.

There are several other commendable performances. Sherritt is utterly convincing as the '45 toting pro who takes up with these womenfolk, and Shattner is every bit as sleazy as a third-rate hustler might be expected to be.

The rest of the cast consists



of bootleggers, repulsive sheriff, bumbling federal agents, haughty rich folk, etc.: stereotyped, to be sure, but workable in the context of the film.

The film is colorful, and uses the rolling Texas landscape (that is, if it really is Texas), the excitement of old-time horse races, and the razzle-dazzle of tuxedo-and-tails ball to good advantage. And, of course, there are all those hair-breadth escape facilitated by cops who, as in practically every film of the genre, shoot as if they couldn't hit a barn with a baseball from twenty feet away.

So *Big Bad Mama* is an entertaining way to spend an hour-and-a-half. If you're feeling down some evening and there's nothing good on TV, go see it.

Paul Foxworth

A return to fantasy

Golden Voyage of Sinbad
at the Plaza III and
other S.C. Theaters

So many fantastic events occur in *The Golden Voyage of Sinbad* that the viewer hardly has time to consider what he sees before one happening quickly supplants another in this frenzied and fast-moving flick about adventure on the high seas.

The plot has little connection with the Sinbad of Arabian folk-lore. Writer Brian Clemens has concocted a fabulous tale full of daring and intrigue using Sinbad mainly as an excuse to include exotic locals and period costumes and sets. The plot is close to cliché-an archetypal quest for truth, knowledge, and the power to destroy evil. Still, Clemens' script upholds the mythical nature of the Sinbad stories instead of aiming for easy parody and humor.

The script does contain some humorous lines, jokes which would appeal to older audiences, but much of the action in the film is melodrama geared for filling theatres with children on

Saturday afternoon.

Sinbad has some glaring flaws, but it's such a wholesome and old-fashioned flick that one can patiently overlook them. Generally, it belongs to the genre of fantasy flicks which have become very rare lately.

During the 1950's and early 1960's, especially with the advent of more specialized technical equipment, these films--*Hercules*, *Journey to the Center of the World*, and *The Lost World*--usually offered monsters and thrills for young kids, attractively garnished with some type of gimmick, like 3-D. *Sinbad's* is a process called "Dynarama" that the ads say will make the fantastic become real, certainly no modest claim. The process is capable of intense and luscious colors which add an aura of charm. One can assume that it may also affect the special effects, allowing great inventiveness, for Ray Harryhausen's grotesque monsters including cyclopic centaur and a pterodactylic homonculus steal the film from

the human actors.

John Phillip Law (*Barbarella*, *Hurry Sundown*) is passably good as Sinbad. He plays the role seriously but makes a credible and pleasant hero. Tom Baker is even better as the villain, a student of the black arts with malicious plans to stop Sinbad's quest. Director Gordon Hessler keeps things under control though his filming of many suspense scenes seems stilted, lacking enough excitement to really make it impressive.

In spite of all this magic and fantasy, *Sinbad* reveals a serious nature. Throughout the film, Sinbad asks himself two questions. What is luck? Where will destiny take me? Instead of merely throwing chaos upon the screen, *Sinbad* offers us thrills, magic, and a chance to use our imagination, for the film's action reveals only one answer to Sinbad's questions. Adult viewers may only be mildly entertained, but the kids in the audience should have a fine time.

Mike Smith

Jaws...

(continued from page seven)

living organism and one is not. Moreover, the action of *Jaws* also occurs at a water body, the Atlantic, whose depths conceal horrors not meant for the eyes of human beings. Benchley and Dickey make the same point: beneath those shining, vibrant surfaces lurk things that are best left alone; whoever enters these depths does so at his own peril.

Ed, the narrator of *Deliverance* is revolted by biological freaks. He is sickened by the horn-like protrusions on the forehead of Drew's son, by the albino mountain boy, and by the general misshapen quality of rural people. Brody is terrified at the sight of sharks feeding on their own entrails, of Quint, and is more than just upset by the ever-present tennis shirts with alligator emblems.

And finally, both books present natural violence as mirrors to social violence. The horror of the river is that it is going to eventually become part of a man-made lake, motorboats are soon to play, totally unaware of the houses, farms and cemeteries below. The developers

are going to destroy the natural river and the surrounding communities and replace home with, one would expect, condominiums. And the developers are perfectly happy to sell houses on shark-infested beaches.

The idea of grinning, savage jaws extends beyond sharks to human institutions. Brody's wife is caught in the jaws of high society. Brody is caught in the jaws of political pressure and a moral dilemma. And the mayor is caught in the jaws of a New York family which has recently ventured into real estate.

Jaws is a frightening book that makes the reader a little cautious about how far he swims out in the ocean--and a little more skeptical about the developer's ethic. It invokes the question of deliverance again, perhaps in more threatening way.

Benchley is a thirty-four year-old ex-marine, ex-speech writer for L.B.J. and ex-editor of Newsweek. He is a student of sharks, and has written about them in National Geographic, The New Yorker, and Life, and other major publications.

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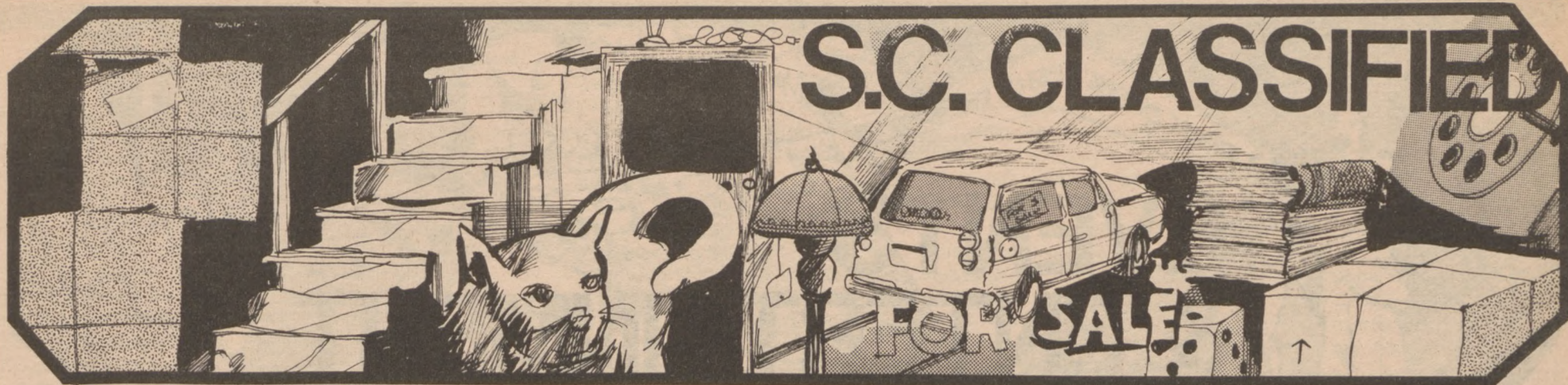
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LOST: GOLDEN BROWN MIXED LABRADOR (female) answers to "Queenie." Lost April 27 around 5 Points but could be anywhere. Call Tom or Jackie 254-5257.

FREE SAMPLE OF THE SOUTH'S ONLY LIBERTARIAN FANZINE: *Southern Libertarian Messenger*, Box 1245, Florence, S.C. 29501. For those who don't want the government telling them how to live their life. (8/2)

KITTENS FREE, need someone to love, hurry, hurry, hurry - the Pound's after them. Inquire at Joyful Alternative.

BAHA'I, firesides 7:30 Sundays 1013 1/2 D Gregg Street 254-3852. Home of Frank and Norma Jordan.

PALMETTO COOP. fresh produce 15% above wholesale. \$5 year membership with work requirement 782-6652.

HAVE YOUR HOROSCOPE CHARTED from your moment of BIRTH in your birthplace. 256-1769.

M.C.C. SERVING THE GAY COMMUNITY of Columbia. Meeting every Sunday night 7:40 p.m. at 2717 Two Notch Road. For information concerning rap sessions, counseling, etc., call 252-1250.

GUITARIST LOOKING FOR ROCK GROUP. Experienced. Have good equipment. Call after on weekdays and anytime on ends. Tom Dalziel 779-1682, 253-7423.

classified ad form

Mail to: Osceola P.O. Box 5033 Columbia, SC 29250

PLEASE PRINT NEATLY

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Deadline

Ad deadline is 5 p.m. Monday for publication the following Thursday. All ads must be accompanied by payment. We do not bill. We do not take phone orders. Ads can be dropped off from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. at the Osceola office, 1918 Blossom Street, next to Master Cleaners in Five Points or by mailing to Box 5033, Columbia, S. C. 29250.

Rates

Non-business classifieds are \$1 per week for 30 words and 50 cents for each additional 15 words. (The following count as one word: phone numbers, the, and, prices, numbers.) Headlines cost 50 cents extra and contain up to 25 characters. Deadline for copy changes or cancellation is Tuesday at noon. **Discounts:** The same classified runs 4 weeks or more - 20% off total cost.

Business Classifieds - IF YOU CHARGE MONEY FOR A SERVICE, YOU ARE A BUSINESS. \$3 for 30 words. Headlines (25 characters) cost \$1.00. **Discounts:** Information upon request.

(This information is for our files and will not be published)

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**The Seniority System in the legislature must be
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Student -- \$3.

Adult -- \$5

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Contributor -- \$25

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